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The Mercury

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Established June, 1769, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-sixth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farm and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters

LARGE REGISTRATION

After several days of feverish activity, the board of canvassers and registration closed their books last Monday evening as required by law. At that time the total registration was far in excess of that of 1922 and not far behind that of 1920, the last Presidential year. However, the total names on the voting list this year are expected to exceed those of 1920 because of the fact that many of those who were required to register at that time have since had their names added to the taxpayers' list, which does not require registration in order to vote.

The total registration figures in Newport were 3394 women and 2250 men, making a grand total of 5644. Whether the majority of the registrants are Republican or Democrat remains to be seen, as both sides express themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the result. There was a big rush on the final day, but the board took care of all who presented themselves until nine o'clock, at which time the doors were closed and the board then registered all who were in the building at that time. Inasmuch as the books had been open for a full year, there would seem to be no real reason for the last minute rush.

The board of canvassers will now have several weeks of strenuous work ahead in arranging the registrants on the proper voting lists, in verifying the papers and other countless details in connection with the preparation of the preliminary voting lists.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The public school committee met on Monday evening for the purpose of closing up some business incident to the time of year, including the election of several new teachers to fill vacancies. Ruth Bonney was elected teacher of sewing, etc., at \$1500; Katherine L. Sears, supervisor of elementary drawing at \$1600; Jerome F. Derwallis, teacher in the Townsend at \$1500; and Frank Knight, teacher of science in the Rogers High School at \$1600. Miss Ruth B. Franklin was made dean at Rogers at a salary of \$2100.

The committee on buildings was directed to proceed with the necessary repairs during the summer vacation, and to procure bids for installing oil heaters in the Potter and Callender schools, the expense of which will be met by the Trustees of Long Wharf.

Mr. and Mrs. Pardon S. Kaull are spending a few weeks in Newport. Mr. Kaull is now one of the directors of the St. Louis Hospital for Crippled Children, which is one of the Systems maintained by the Shriners throughout the country. He is deeply wrapped up in the work the Hospital is doing and enjoys telling his friends about it.

Many of Newport's places of business will be closed on Saturday as well as Friday, although the retail stores will of course remain open.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the monthly meeting of the board of aldermen held on Tuesday evening, Miss Esther Morton Smith whose recently published letter regarding vice conditions in Newport had attracted considerable comment, appeared before the board in response to their invitation. She was accompanied by Rev. J. D. Hamlin, rector of St. John's Church. Miss Smith said that she had no personal knowledge of protected vice in Newport, but had been told by a number of persons that such conditions existed. She did not think it fair to repeat the names of those who had told her, without their permission, but said that one of them was a retired police officer. She cited a number of places that were generally regarded as suspicious, and also asked if the members of the board had heard the rumor that the present Mayor was elected on a platform calling for an open town.

The members of the board assured Miss Smith that there was no protection for any form of vice in Newport, and that the Mayor had not been elected on any such plank as she suggested. Chief Sweeney, Captain Palmer, and Inspector Furey also assured Miss Smith that there was little if any vice in Newport and that none of it is protected.

At the weekly meeting of the board on Wednesday evening, a vote was passed requesting the Newport Electric Corporation to restore its through car from Mile Corner to Harrison avenue, instead of requiring a transfer at Franklin street as at present. The through cars from Mile Corner are now being sent to the Beach.

Some miscellaneous business was transacted and more licenses were granted.

BROADWAY NEARING COMPLETION

The Broadway pavement is rapidly approaching completion and another couple of weeks will see the end of the work there, although the full width will not be open to traffic until about the first of August. The granite block layers are now well out Broadway, and will progress without any delay as the track layers have finished their job and departed from Newport. The concrete gang which is laying the smooth pavement on the west of the tracks will experience no delay, as the steam shovel has finished the excavation clear to the Mile Corner.

At the south end the street has now been thrown open for its full width, thus allowing traffic to pass through Gould street, and relieving conditions there very materially. For a long time traffic has been diverted through Caleb Earle street and West Broadway in order to reach Gould street.

The new lighting system is now in use, and the general effect is very good. The poles and lamps are quite ornamental, and the latter will probably be painted as soon as the dust of the street workers is removed. Some of the lights are a bit obscured by the branches of the trees, but this can be easily obviated.

E. I. GORTON RETIRES

After nearly thirtyseven years service as a member of the carrier force of the Newport postoffice, Mr. Everett I. Gorton retired on Monday, being the first from the local postoffice to take advantage of the retirement privilege, in accordance with a recent rule. While his actual retirement will not take place until July 14, he is allowed two weeks vacation, which accounts for the remaining time.

Mr. Gorton was appointed to the permanent carriers' force in May, 1888, after a few months' work as a substitute carrier. His work has been the same in all these years, taking in a large part of the business section of Bellevue avenue.

On Monday afternoon, when he was about to leave the Postoffice for the last time, he was presented with a purse of gold by his fellow employees, the presentation being made by Postmaster Thatcher T. Bowler.

WILLIAM ALLEN

Mr. William Allen for many years the dean of the Newport barbers, died at his home on Thames street on Monday evening, after a long illness. He was in his eighty-fourth year and had been confined to his house for about two years. Previous to that time he had suffered illnesses which had compelled him to close his shop for intervals of more or less length, but about two years ago he locked the door for the last time.

Mr. Allen had a wonderful record for service in one trade. He worked as a young man under the late Gorton Anderson, and opened his own shop on June 12, 1862, continuing in the business for about sixty years. During practically all that time, he was located in one locality. He first started on Thames street where the William B. Sherman building is now located and afterward had a shop on the second floor of the present building. He was for a short time located on Broadway, and his final business was on Spring street near Touro, but his long years in business were on Thames street.

He was a man of a particularly companionable disposition and had a host of friends and customers who stuck with him through thick and thin. His shop was a favorite gathering place and many of his cronies gathered there after business hours to discuss the affairs of the day.

Mr. Allen was long prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows, having joined Rhode Island Lodge in 1868. When Excelsior Lodge was instituted in 1891, he became a charter member and served as Noble Grand in 1893. He had also served as Chief Patriarch of Aquidneck Encampment. He was a charter member of Ocean Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and served it as treasurer for thirty-five years. He was formerly a member of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum.

He is survived by two sons: Mr. William H. Allen of Wilmington, Del., and Mr. Herbert Allen of Montgomery, Alabama. His wife died about a year ago.

SUPERIOR COURT

The case of Elizabeth Reagan vs. the Newport Electric Corporation went to the jury on Monday. This was an action to recover for injuries alleged to have been received in a trolley accident in Fall River. The defense was to the effect that the negligence was on the part of the Massachusetts Electrics and not on that of the Newport Electric Corporation. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$800. This completed Judge Baker's sitting in this Court at this time, and on Tuesday Judge Greene opened a session of the Court without a jury to hear equity and similar cases. The first case was the contested divorce partition of Lavinia Ash vs. Abraham Ash, well known colored people. The case was rather lengthy and was warmly contested.

In the morning there was a conference on the mechanics lien cases against the Newport Industrial Development Company which owns the cigar factory building. It seemed that a decision might be reached to continue the cases for a time.

The Ash divorce case came to an end on Thursday afternoon, when Judge Greene denied the petition, saying that there had been no cruelty and no non-support. The next case was that of Lena Brodsky vs. David Brodsky, the latter being a former Rabbi of the Synagogue here. The petition was granted on the ground of non-support.

Samuel Booth and his son were precipitated into the water of Easton's Pond last Sunday afternoon, when their sailboat capsized. A quick dash by the life guards from the Beach resulted in their rescue before they had suffered greatly, although neither was able to swim. Much excitement was caused during the rescue.

Ex-Mayor Jeremiah P. Mahoney is making good progress toward recovery following his operation at the Newport Hospital.

FRANK P. GOMES

Mr. Frank P. Gomes, for many years connected with the Newport school department and a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home on Charles street on Saturday last after a long illness. He was in his eighty-fifth year, and death was due to causes incident to his advanced age.

Mr. Gomes was born in the Azores Islands, but came to Newport in 1855, following the sea for a short time. He learned the carpenter's trade, and was employed upon a number of school buildings here, being appointed janitor of the Clark Street school in 1882. As that building was for a number of years the office for the superintendent, he served as messenger of the department, which brought him into contact with teachers and others all over the city. After the erection of the new John Clarke School he served as janitor of that building until forced to retire by failing health two years ago.

Mr. Gomes enlisted in the Seventh Rhode Island during the Civil War, and saw nearly three years active service. He was deeply interested in Lawton Warren Post, and was junior vice commander at the time of his death. He is survived by a widow.

MARY PAULINE MUEENCHINGER

Miss Mary Pauline Muenchinger, a graduate of the Rogers High School in the Class of 1900, and for many years a teacher in the public schools, died at the Newport Hospital on Tuesday after a long illness. She was obliged to relinquish her duties as a teacher in the John Clarke school during the late winter, and since then had failed steadily.

Miss Muenchinger was a daughter of the late Hermann and Sarah Muenchinger. After graduating from Rogers High School she attended the State Normal School, and was elected a teacher in the public schools in 1904.

She was a very popular teacher and was held in the very highest esteem by her associates as well as by her pupils. She is survived by a sister, Miss Ethel Muenchinger of New York.

NO PHONE TAX

FOURTH OF JULY

The plans for the observance of the Fourth in Newport were by no means elaborate. The public celebration under the auspices of the board of aldermen were to consist principally of athletic events, with a band concert in the evening. Only \$500 was appropriated by the city, and this would not go very far. No street parade was scheduled and there was no public fireworks exhibition.

However plans were made for entertaining many visitors over the weekend. Thousands were expected at the Beach, and all departments there were in readiness to entertain them.

More fireworks have been on sale in the stores this year than have been seen for some time, and all seemed to be doing a good business, which would insure plenty of noise for the Glorious Fourth. In fact the celebration began early, with firecrackers in all parts of the city. The noise around the Newport Hospital was so great during the early part of the week that Superintendent Baker was obliged to make a public appeal for quiet in that vicinity.

There will be a number of family reunions over the weekend, as many people have practically a three days' vacation at this time. In the summer resident section many entertainments were planned and some elaborate fireworks displays were scheduled for the evening. A gala day was promised at the Wauquemetonony Golf and Country Club.

MISS GERTRude BISHOP

Miss Gertude Bishop is spending the week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Bishop.

Miss Margaret Lawrence, who recently graduated from the City Hospital in Fall River, is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. James Hervey Handy and Mr. Handy at their home on East Main Road. Miss Lawrence has accepted a position and will soon take up her new duties.

Mr. Charles A. Carr has been confined to his home by illness. Miss Marjorie Gibson has been substituting for him in his grocery business.

Announcements have been received of the marriage at the Holy Trinity Church of Tiverton of Miss Pauline Anthony, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George I. Anthony of Tiverton, and Mr. Rudolph Horton Kohlberg. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Cyril Harris, the rector. The double ring service was used.

Mrs. Joseph Cross of Tiverton, formerly of this town, who has been ill for the past five months, was able to ride to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chase, on the East Main Road, recently.

Mrs. H. Chester Hedley, her daughter Eva, and her son Henry of South Norfolk, Va., are visiting Mr. Hedley's father, Mr. Henry Hedley, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Borden on Hedley street.

Plans are being made for the annual lawn party of the Methodist Episcopal Church on Wednesday, June 7, at the parish house.

News has been received of the death of Mr. Joseph Henry Fish of Fall River. Mr. Fish was a native of this town, being a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. David Fish.

Mr. George Wood of Sprague street, who recently graduated from Wentworth Institute in Cambridge, Mass., has gone to South America as foreman of a construction company.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chase of Quaker Hill are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Mr. Alexander Boone is building a new cottage at Bristol Ferry.

Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman has gone to Rutland, Mass., where she will remain for a time with her husband, Senator Arthur A. Sherman.

An artesian well is being sunk and a cellar dug for a new house for Mrs. Letourneau on Bristol Ferry Road. This house will be on land recently purchased from Miss Sarah J. Eddy.

Mr. William B. Molt has returned to his home on East Main Road, after spending some time at the Newport Hospital, where he received treatment.

Improvements and repairs are being made at the Bristol Ferry Inn, which has been converted into a club house, and is now known as the Pocasset Country Club. A small golf course has been prepared, and more holes are to be added as soon as possible.

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MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Parish Supper

The St. Columba's Guild of the Berkeley Memorial Church met on Thursday this week instead of on Friday, owing to the Fourth of July falling on that day. A parish supper in charge of Mrs. Reston Peckham was served.

About thirty persons attended the picnic of the Oliphant Reading Club which was held at the home of Miss Charlotte Chase. A luncheon was served at noon, consisting of sandwhiches, cake, fruit, candy, lemonade, and coffee. Games were played and an old-fashioned spelling match was held.

Ex-Mayor Frederick P. Garretson has assumed a man's size job as head of a committee to raise a fund of \$100,000 for the Newport Hospital. However, Mr. Garretson is a man that can do it, and he has a worthy cause in which to devote his energy. There is no question but that the Hospital needs the money, and that the results attained are well worth the money invested.

The annual Field Day of the Newport County Farm Bureau will be held on August 5th at the Newport County Fair Grounds.

The summer schedules on the trolley lines are in effect.

Mr. T. T. Pitman is on his way home from Alaska.

FINDING THE LOST TWINS

By CORONA REMINGTON

(© 1924 McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"Mother, Bobby took more than his share of the ginger cookies. He's a pig! Ole hateful—gr-r-r!"

Little Betty Ryerson gritted her baby teeth and stamped her foot, her usually sunny face flushed and disfigured with anger.

"What a tempest you are!" laughed Mr. Wilkes.

"They always wait until someone is calling to make a scene," said pretty Mrs. Ryerson as she beckoned for Bobby to come up.

Bobby deliberated at first as to whether he would obey, but a second look at his mother's face caused him to make a hasty decision and dropping his toy engine he trotted clumsily across the lawn toward the porch.

"Bobby, how many cookies did you eat?"

"Two," he answered belligerently. "Is that all?"

Silence.

"Is that all? Bobby, look at me."

"Well, I ate two an—an—an—one more. An' what're you goin' to do about it? They're inside me now—all swelled."

"That only left one for Betty. Don't you think it was very selfish of you to take your sister's cookie?"

Bobby looked over toward his sister who had at that moment given a high-pitched squeal of triumph and stuck out an impish, an unbearably taunting little pink tongue.

"Now I can have two more, can't I Mother—An' Bobby can't have any."

"Yes, dear," answered the weary parent as Betty went capering kitchenward. "And, Bobby, go back to your train and don't say a word to Betty when she comes out."

"Twins seem to be a handful," sympathized Mr. Wilkes.

"Especially when their father's dead," added Mrs. Ryerson.

"I swear it is hard. Has he been—have you had the whole responsibility long?"

"Three years. It seems a lifetime. If I had known"

"You would still have been glad you had them."

"Oh, yes, yes," she assured him hurriedly. "I couldn't live without Bobby and Betty."

"Where're they gone?" she said suddenly. "I know they're in mischief as soon as they're quiet."

In the falling shadows two little figures in white could be dimly seen in the corner of the yard.

"Hush, hush, Bobby," came Betty's little treble across the still air. "I can't give you one of my cookies 'cause Mother'd be mad, but I can let you bite mouthfuls out of it!"

She held toward the eager boy who gleefully accepted the compromise and a moment later the two happy little brown heads were leaning close over a toy train.

"You can't stay cross with them," whispered Mrs. Ryerson.

"Cross with them," echoed Wilkes blankly. "I think they're the most fascinating young folk I've ever seen and you know, Mary, we haven't known each other long, but I wish you'd" he flushed and stopped abruptly.

"You're dear, Frank, but you know I told you I couldn't."

"But why not?" he drew his chair closer and took her hand in his. "Why not, Mary?" he pleaded. "Don't you feel you know me well enough to risk it? You can write to my home town and ask anybody."

"Oh, it isn't that. I'm afraid you don't know me well enough."

"What more is there to know? I love you and the twins, too, and I want you. Isn't that enough?"

"I—I often wonder why you came out here," said Mary.

"It's a long story," he sighed, "but if you would feel more satisfied"

"I wish you would," she answered.

Wilkes sat up and was silent for a moment, then began his story:

"I had a young sister who ran away and married a worthless fellow she met at a dance, and came out to Santa Monica fifty miles from here to live. Two years later she died leaving twin babies. From the day of her death her husband was a changed man and did his best to care for the children and make a home for them. He had an excellent nurse who was almost a mother to them and things seemed to be straightening out when he died of typhoid fever. I came out here to find those children. They are not in Santa Monica nor are they in any orphan asylum in the state."

"But why have you been staying here in Pascual?" she asked when he had finished.

"Oh, I have interest in an orange grove near here and then I met you" His voice trailed off.

After a moment of silence she laid her hand gently on his sleeve. "I'm so sorry," she sympathized. "But I must leave you now. Won't you excuse me? Good night. Come tomorrow, won't you?"

She vanished into the house and left Wilkes standing there alone. He looked vacantly at the chair she had just left, at the door through which she had disappeared, then walked slowly off the porch and out the gate.

He lived somehow through the next

day until the evening when he went again to the little cottage.

"Now, we're going to get everything straightened out," he began, "and first I want you to tell me why you ran away last night."

"Oh, Frank, it's too dreadful. You'll never speak to me again."

His hands trembled in his.

"Nonsense, dear, you couldn't do anything really wrong so try to be calm about it."

"Oh, it's too dreadful! I've deceived you, I'm not a widow!"

"You're not what!" he dropped her hand and backed off as if struck by a blow.

"No. I—I never was married."

"You never were what! Mary. Make yourself clear!"

"I am making it clear, but you can't understand. I came to California for my mother's health six years ago. She died when we were living at Santa Monica. Our next-door neighbor was John Head the father of Bobby and Betty. I was with them constantly and after mother died I simply could not leave them; and when John died I took them. He asked me to notify his people but because I was so afraid of losing them I did not do it and fearing that they might still find me I left Santa Monica and came here. You'll never understand. You'll never forgive me, but the babies were like my own and I couldn't give them up. And I called myself a widow because—well, because I had always wanted to be married and then, too, I thought it would create less comment and consequently less investigation."

She was crying quite freely now and soothed her gently.

"Dear," he said after a while. "You'll never know how glad I am there wasn't another man in the case and as to the twins, I knew right along they were Jeanette's babies. I ferreted that out in no time but couldn't bring myself to take them away."

"Oh, Frank, oh, Frank, how hard it is to hide anything in this world," she sighed.

"You're right. You can't even hide the fact that you love me," he declared.

"I don't believe I really want to," she answered.

And a moment later the two on the porch were startled by a shrill little voice in the doorway. "Oh, Betty, come quick! The big man's kissin' Mother," and turning around they saw a scantily clad little figure hurrying up the big stairway.

Many Familiar Things Difficult to Describe

There are many things in everyday life which we find difficult to describe.

For instance, how many people can describe the difference in flavor between tea and coffee? It sounds simple, but it requires the services of an expert in beverages to do so.

Dictionary descriptions are considered to define an object so accurately that no other description is admissible, and in most cases the information is conclusive, remarks London *Tit-Bits*.

"But take the word violin, which the dictionary describes as 'a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow.' If this information were supplied to a Pitcairn islander and he were asked to draw the instrument—assuming, of course, that he had never seen a violin—the result would be alarming.

Only a mathematician can describe a spiral staircase; most people attempt to do so by a circular movement made with the finger.

Every one who has seen a concertina knows it, but the changes are that an attempt to describe the instrument would hopelessly confuse 99 out of every 100 people.

In most descriptions one has to call in the assistance of comparison. The description of flowers is impossible without a standard—which must be well known—as a basis of visual comparison.

Opening London Bridge

Fifteen dollars is the cost of the operation each time the bascules of the Tower bridge in London are opened to allow a vessel to pass up or down the river. Hydroelectric power is used to raise and lower the bascules, but the chances of the engines suddenly collapsing are almost negligible. The bridge has been working for nearly 30 years, but there has never been a serious mishap. If one set of engines is not working smoothly, the second set is restored to while an inspection of the other engines is carried out.

Occasionally there are humorous incidents as the bascules are about to be raised. Dogs accompanying their owners sometimes make a sudden dash to cross the bascules after the ropes barring traffic have been fixed in place. As the roadway rises the dogs make desperate efforts to reach the top, and continue their struggles till finally, as generally happens, they roll down into the roadway.

Only once, many years ago, did a dog succeed in racing up the incline and actually reaching the top. There the animal clung tenaciously till it took a flying leap over the intervening space and continued its way over the bridge.

Masterpiece in Danger

Due to the lack of care since the war, the famous Cologne cathedral, which was begun in 1248 and required more than 600 years for completion, is menaced by the ravages of the weather, according to the Central Cathedral Building association. It will cost about \$15,000 a month to do the repair work, and the only way the association can see to raise the amount of money is through a lottery, so permission to run one for that purpose is asked.

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Eric's Vanished Colony

Eric the Red, supposed to have been born about 950, was a Norseman and the colonizer of Greenland. He fled from his native country under a charge of homicide and settled in Iceland.

Another killing forced him to leave Iceland and he went to Greenland, which had been discovered about a century earlier, but had never been settled.

In 885 Eric returned to Norway to recruit colonists for a colony in Greenland. He named the chief town Gardar.

After flourishing for about 400 years

the colony completely vanished, and no trace of it has ever been found.

Eric's son, Leif Ericson, is supposed to have landed on the New England coast in about the year 1000.—Detroit News.

His Careless Ways

"When you found you hadn't your fare did the conductor make you get off and walk?" asked the inquisitive man.

"Only get on," was the sad reply.

"He didn't seem to care whether I walked or sat down."—Christian Evangelist.

Passing Judgment

Junk Man (at door)—Have you any empty beer bottles to sell?

Woman (very sour looking)—Do I look as though I drank beer?

Junk Man—Perhaps you have some empty vinegar bottles.

More Prosaic Explanation

She—Yes, I have for some time known that you love me.

He—Dare I hope that it is your feelings that have told you so?

She—No, it's your sister.

Funch Bowl

CARRION BIRDS OF AFRICA ARE GREEDY

Blacken Sky Before Hunter's Bullet Kills Prey.

No description can convey to one who has not seen it anything approaching a full idea of the numbers and prompt efficiency of the buzzards and kites and other carrion birds of Africa.

One shoots a zebra, say, for the safari dinner. Before the shot have died, while the zebra yet staggers in its tracks, black dots in the heavens are dropping with folded wings to the spot and from miles around literally hundreds of others, observing the first, are hastening toward the focus of interest.

By the time the men have finished skinning the zebra and cutting out the desirable meat the little group on the plains is surrounded on all sides.

Reduce Heavy Apple Loss by Wrapping

Early Picked Fruit Very Susceptible to Scald.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Heavy losses to the apple industry from apple scald can be reduced very materially, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, if certain practices in preparing the fruit for storage and market are followed. Apple scald is one of the most serious storage and market diseases of the apple and has an important bearing on all market operations during the latter half of the storage season. Susceptibility to scald varies with the season and with orchard conditions and management. Early-picked and poorly-colored fruit is extremely susceptible to scald, while well-colored, well-matured apples are more resistant to the disease.

A summary of the practical results obtained on scald control in a series of experiments conducted by the department is given in a new bulletin just issued as Farmers' Bulletin No. 1880. It includes brief descriptions of the effect of maturity of the fruit, soil moisture, temperature, delayed storage, aeration, oiled wrappers, and the direct application of oils and waxes to the apple, and states the relative merits of these different treatments in the control of scald.

Oiled wrappers are the most complete preventive of scald that has been found. They have eliminated the disease as a market factor in all but two of the eighty commercial tests that have been made. Low temperature and prompt cooling of the fruit are of first importance in delaying the development of scald.

A copy of the bulletin may be secured, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Losses of Butterfat

Losses of butterfat in separating skim milk from cream on the farm may be traced to one or more of the following causes, according to G. A. Iverson of the department of dairying at Iowa State college.

Low Speed of the Separator—Always run the separator at least as fast as the speed which is given on the handle of the machine.

Cold Milk—Milk should be at a temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

Dirty Bowl—The separator must be washed every time it is used, not only because of economy, but also because it is impossible to produce a good quality of cream with a dirty separator.

Worn Bearings—Loose disks and other mechanical defects often cause losses of butterfat. The machine should be kept clean and well oiled.

Feasible Plan Outlined

for Seeding Grass Plot

Where it is desired to seed timothy, red clover and rye grass with oats, the following seed mixture, per acre, has proved satisfactory: Timothy, eight pounds; red clover, seven pounds, and rye grass, five pounds. This mixture may be seeded with the oats, provided the drill is equipped to seed both grain and grass at the same time. It is not well to seed more than two bushels per acre of oats, and better results may be expected if not more than six bushels of oats are used. Heavier seeding of oats tends to injure the young grass plants. Unless it is known that red clover will give good results on your land, it might be well to add two pounds of alsike clover to the mixture.—R. J. Garber, West Virginia College of Agriculture.

Farm Hints

The protein content of sudan grass is not high and for that reason it is not very satisfactory for a dairy herd.

A pint of formalin on the seed oats may mean a gain of 500 pints of grain.

Home gardening pays in health as well as produce.

No legume-growing farmer is likely to go bankrupt, for he is constantly adding to his bank account; that is his soil reserves.

Oats raised in the United States constitute one-third of the total crop of that grain grown in six leading grain-growing countries in the world.

The lettuce patch may be utilized for root crops as it is a leaf crop and into the lettuce patch may go early turnips, a second or third planting of carrots, beets or swiss chard.

Watch for bugs, spray currant and gooseberry bushes for lice and worms. Keep an eye out for cabbage butterflies and dig for cutworms where a small plant is wilted with no visible

Repairing Damage Done Shade Trees

Farmers' Bulletin Outlines Methods to Be Followed in Mending Breaks.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

The extensive injury and destruction of trees of all kinds during recent storms has brought many inquiries to the United States Department of Agriculture regarding the proper methods to be followed in repairing the damage done. The following suggestions are made by the department.

The first thing that should be done is to remove such large broken branches as are now, or may become, a menace to life and property; this is usually best done by cutting at the point where broken. Attention should then be given to injuries on the main trunk. If limbs have been split, or partially split, from the main trunk, all splintered wood about the wound should be removed with a sharp gouge and mallet; if not so situated that it can be sawed off. The scar should be smoothed in the manner indicated in Farmers' Bulletin 1178, Tree Surgery, and treated as an open cavity, or as a large surface wound, as the case may necessitate.

Attention to Branches.

Attention should next be given to repairing the injuries on the larger branches in a similar manner, and last of all to the smaller branches. Sometimes when a limb is broken away the tree is so weakened at the point of breaking that it may again break in a severe wind, and to obviate this the top must be pruned back more or less severely. In case of split crotches, the advice given in Farmers' Bulletin 1178 should be followed regarding the general treatment, including bolting through and above the crack.

In cases of estates where a great amount of injury has occurred, and only a comparatively small force is available for repairing the damage, the final cutting of long stubs can be conveniently left for a time, but wounds or breaks on the main trunk, or close to it, should be attended to promptly. In any case before warm weather arrives.

It is not necessary to fill cavities. It is better in most cases to leave them open. All basal cuts should be immediately covered with some good antiseptic and waterproof paint. It will not be necessary to specially treat the ends of long stubs that are to be removed close to the trunk later in the season.

Avoid Climbing Spurs.

In no part of repair work should climbing spurs be used on a tree. Spur marks cause injuries through which it is possible for disease and decay germs to enter and cause damage. In some cases more severe than would have developed from the original simple break. For details of treatment of all scars and wounds send for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin 1178, which can be obtained from the office of publications, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Remember that prevention is better than cure. The open wound of today becomes the decayed spot of next year and the deep rotten cavity of ten years from now. It is better to spend a few days or dollars in careful repair work now than hundreds of dollars for extensive tree surgery in 1930.

Sweet Clover of Great Value as Pasture Crop

The advantages of sweet clover are: It is easily grown, does well on poor, low, washed land; improves soil; withstands drought; yields big first year; starts up early second year; provides pasture throughout the season; is high in protein; does not bloat; and does not winterkill readily.

The disadvantages of sweet clover are that it encroaches on and reduces yield of the grain nurse crop, and that it produces rather coarse hay in second year.

Where a finer quality of hay is desired, one should cut the sweet clover with the grain the first year. It is comparable to first cutting of alfalfa with respect to quality at that stage.

However, we have found sweet clover of greatest value to us as pasture because of its earliness and because of the fact that it remains sweet and green when blue grass fails, says a writer in an exchange. In contrast to other years we have practically not touched our hay supply during summer or fall, as twenty-five acres of splendid sweet clover were available to the cows at the close of the grain harvest.

Burning Cornstalks and Straw Is Wasting Humus

Gradually farming prosperity has moved from east to west. No soil can long stand such wasteful methods as burning cornstalks and straw. Ash is a good fertilizer, to be sure, especially for potato land, but humus is wasted when plant substance is burned. Soils are more in need of humus than of ash, especially in the old farming sections.

One can buy fertilizer to supply the soil with the elements found in ashes, but one cannot afford to buy humus. That must be grown and worked into the soil. Humus makes the soil retain its proper working consistency. It helps hold moisture in a drought. It helps take off surplus water in a flood. It prevents soil from baking hard. Nothing can take the place of humus. Work the straw and cornstalks into the soil.

Watch for bugs, spray currant and gooseberry bushes for lice and worms. Keep an eye out for cabbage butterflies and dig for cutworms where a small plant is wilted with no visible

House Dress Made for General Wear

Modern Garment Is More Efficient Than "Wrapper" of Long Ago.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Almost unrecognizable as the descendant of the old-fashioned "wrapper," the modern house dress has a place all its own among the "ready-to-wears," notes a fashion writer in the Kansas City Star.

But the house dress of today—or, as it is sometimes called, the bungalow apron, the porch dress, the wash dress or the tub dress—is not only more appealing to the eye than the staid old wrapper was; it's much more efficient, too. A "wrapper" which was just what the name implies, something a woman wrapped about her any old way, admittedly had no aesthetic value; and it wasn't even utilitarian, for it was sloppy, cumbersome and awkward. The house dress, on the other hand, is not only comfortable and becoming, but fashionable and economical as well.

Since a house dress is made primarily for service, it is well to select a good one that will keep its shape, and will not fade when it is laundered. Gingham is probably the favorite material, for time has shown it to be durable and washable, as well as deceptively wearable. It comes in such a wide variety of colors, both soft and brilliant, and in so many patterns,



Two-Piece Dress in Stripes of Green, Tan and Blue.

that you are sure to be able to find what you want.

Apron gingham is a cheap grade, suitable for aprons, and sometimes used for house dresses. It is rather loosely woven, and is likely to shrink badly when washed. Domestic gingham is similar to apron gingham, of about the same price, and are suitable for house dresses. French gingham and zephyr gingham are better grades.

Tissues and voiles are other popular house dress materials and of late sixteen have been much used. It is one of the most charming house dress materials, for it is soft and feminine, as well as inexpensive, and it lends itself well to the little individual touches of embroidery or other handwork which give the prettiest frock individuality.

Colors in general are best when bright and cheery. They should, however, be becoming.

Style as well as color and material plays an important part in the house dresses. The one-piece slip-on styles are most practical, since they are both easy to put on and easy to launder and iron. But garments need not look "house dressy" just because they are made in this simple style. As a matter of fact, many women go "down town" in their house dresses nowadays, and feel well dressed.

Ammonia has definite fertilizing value. A few drops occasionally put in the water when watering plants will make them grow. It is a thorough remedy to rid the house of vermin and other pests. It is a water-softener, and may be used in the bath. It is fine too, for cleansing the tub.

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Two Useful Purposes

Successful business men judge you and use you for one of two purposes: Either to boost business or for company.

Produce Best Laws

The best laws, the noblest examples, are produced for the benefit of the good from the crimes of other men.

Wear Initials on Shoes

Girls, don't wear your heart on your sleeve, put your initial on your shoes. That's the latest fad to lay siege to London and Paris, and which is just being introduced to America. The initials are large, usually plain, of silver, gold, or enamel.

Bread Has Individuality

It is only in the villages that bread has individuality; and it takes all kinds of individuals to make a world.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Chat H. Fletcher* on the wrapper all these years just to protect the coming generations. Do not be deceived. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

Never attempt to relieve your baby with a remedy that you would use for yourself.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chat H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Things to Know About

Buying Lace Edgings

There is nothing daintier than a bit of lace edging for trimming your undergarments. By its use, you avoid any overornateness which lace insertion might give, and at the same time give your lingerie a look of femininity.

Before you attempt to buy lace edging, you should, of course, be able to distinguish it from the other kinds of lace. Lace edging has one straight edge and one scalloped edge—where insertion and heading both have two straight edges. Insertion is used between two edges of cloth, between two strips of lace or insertion or with heading. Heading you will know by its openings, large enough to permit ribbon to run through it. Edging, of course, is purely ornamental.

In buying lace edging, be sure that the straight side is finished with a strong thread that is not broken anywhere. See that the pattern is joined together firmly, and beware of fine threads that are likely to break in a short time. Choose a quality similar to that of the material on which you intend to use it. The best heading you will find, is always made with firm, even threads, and the threads forming the openings are fastened tightly to the threads forming the edges. The lace edgings that have the least number of purls used in finishing the scalloped edge launder best. A purl, as you probably know, is a tiny loop on the edge of the lace scallop.

Edging that is about one-half inch wide will, as a rule, make the daintiest edging for undergarments, when heading is to be used with it. If it is to be used alone, a wider type of edging may be effective. But above all, do not get edging that is narrower than your heading. And remember that too much lace, or lace that is too wide, will spoil the appearance of your garments.

This charming little street dress is of navy flat crepe, with jabots, collar and cuffs of white crepe canton trimmed with leather belt and self-covered buttons. It is worn with a hat of dark-brown straw, interwoven with ecru georgette.

Street Dress of Navy

Flat Crepe for Summer



This charming little street dress is of navy flat crepe, with jabots, collar and cuffs of white crepe canton trimmed with leather belt and self-covered buttons.

It is worn with a hat of dark-brown straw, interwoven with ecru georgette.

Tailored Frock Ideas

of Interest to Women

In discussing the tailored frock and its place in the mode several varieties are defined and a list of accessories that should go with each is given.

The so-called "garconne frock" is good for the slender woman who wishes to look trim and boyish. It is as simple as its name implies, straight in line, one-piece, bell-shaped, or two-piece with a tunic. There are other tailored modes, less youthful, that suggest the coat frock of last year.

The fabrics are manly materials with small checks or narrow line plaid, which are especially good for youthful models, and rep, alpaca, soft woolens, covert and satin. Black, black with white and black with red are favorite colors.

Shoes are pumps of patent leather or lizard or are trimmed with lizard.

Longest Telephone Cable

The world's longest single span telephone cable of maximum size is to be found near Rochester, N. Y. The span is 462 feet between towers and located over a deep gorge, about 150 feet above the Genesee river.

Produce Railroad Material

Two million men, according to estimate, are employed in the woods, mines and factories of the United States in producing materials used directly or indirectly by the railroads.

Advertising on Stamps

Advertising on postage stamps has been permitted by the Italian government. The advertisers agree to turn over 20 per cent of their receipts to the government.

Intelligence of Gulls

Sea gulls have been seen to pick up a clam, fly in the air with it and drop it on a rock, repeating the effort until they broke the shell.

Here's Real Drug Store

One drug store in New York has never carried anything but drugs, it has remained in the same location for more than fifty years.

Special Bargains

FALL AND WINTER WOOLENS

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 20 per cent, less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for the Spring and Summer styles, which we believe start Feb. 25. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. MCLENNAN

184 Thames Street

NEWPORT, R. I.

Hens Know Mess Call;
Cause Thief's Arrest</p

Established, 1768

The Mercury.

Newspaper, C. 1.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

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Saturday, July 5, 1924

Japan does not love the United States very much just now. Lessons of hate are being inculcated in the breasts of the natives of that country, and there have been a number of sporadic outbursts giving evidence of that hatred.

The Democratic National Convention has already broken the record for number of ballots and the end is not yet. The bitterness engendered on the floor of the convention will doubtless be reflected at the polls, regardless of who may be the final nominee.

The Democratic National Convention in New York has been in about the same condition as the Rhode Island legislature. A prolonged deadlock made a tedious session for the delegates, but some fist fights outside the building between leaders of the Democracy have served to make the time pass more pleasantly.

Looks like the Republican members of the Rhode Island Senate would spend their Fourth of July under the protection of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. They have shown that they possess the courage of our forefathers by refusing to yield to the tyranny of the Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island.

Radio enthusiasts have had the time of their lives for the past few weeks listening to the speeches from the two great national conventions. But they are getting rather fed up on that sort of thing. It is probable that the radio will be used quite generally in broadcasting the campaign speeches that will come later.

While Mussolini's power in Italy has been a trifle weakened by the assassination of one of the Deputies a few days ago, it is probable that his strength will be regained in a short time. Whatever can be said against him, it must be admitted that Italy shows a better disposition to settle down to work than do some of the other European powers.

The situation in the Rhode Island legislature continues unchanged. While there has been talk of the arranging of terms to carry on the business of the session, nothing has been accomplished. The Republicans feel that they have nothing to compromise, as they are willing at any time to conduct the business of the session in an orderly manner.

Rhode Island Democrats are as pugilistic in their own ranks as when contending with the Republicans. Col. Patrick H. Quinn of Rhode Island and Hon. William Jennings Bryan were ready for fistfights on the stage of the National Democratic Convention on Wednesday, when another delegate hurled himself between them. The next step to settle the deadlock may be the introduction of gas on the floor of the convention. Perchance the little difficulty in the Rhode Island senate has been but a preliminary rehearsal for the Democrats to determine what to do in their National Convention.

Scientists are anxious to change the world's calendar, and they expect to do it by the year 1928. The latest plan is to have a year of thirteen months, each of 28 days, with an extra day in regular years and two extra days in leap years. This plan, it is said, will be acted upon at a world congress of scientists to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in October. What advantage the proposed new calendar will have over the present one is difficult for most of us to understand. Scientists claim that should this proposed calendar be adopted it will be good for 300 years. That will be long enough for most of us.

In appreciation of the services of Calvin Coolidge as President of the United States for the past year, the Republicans are planning a pleasant little surprise for him, to take place on July 24th. On that day he will learn that he has been nominated for President of the United States to serve for four years from the fourth of March, 1925. A week later General Dawes will learn that he has been nominated for the Vice Presidency for the same period. It is hoped that no one will let the secret out, so that it may come to the ears of these two gentlemen before the dates set.

If this country needs any one man in her service today, she needs President Calvin Coolidge. Many times he has shown his absolute fearlessness, and disregard for any consequences to himself in following what he believes to be right. A few months before the people would be called upon to vote for or against his re-election, he vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill, well knowing that he would incur the personal enmity of many of its advocates. He followed this by vetoing the bill to increase the pay of postal workers, regardless of the fact that many of these postal employees would take it as a personal affront. Now he comes out for further economy and suggests the elimination of a large number of unnecessary clerks, most of whom have political influence. Cal is certainly disregardful of political consequences, but he is an able, honest and fearless individual, whose strong hand is needed at the helm for another four years.

The Providence Journal suggests that the Constitution of the state be so amended as to create a Senate of sixty members, "with every town retaining its present representation but more senators being apportioned to the centers of population." If this were done, and the city of Providence, as at present in the House, was restricted to one-fourth the entire number, it would give that city 15 senators, Pawtucket 4, Woonsocket 3, Newport 2, and Cranston 2. The remaining 34 towns would have one senator each. Newport now has one thirty-ninth of the entire senate. If this change were made, she would have one-thirtieth of that body—a slightly increased representation over the present but not enough to make much difference in the final result.

The influence of the country towns would be reduced and the power added to the cities of Providence and Pawtucket—particularly Providence.

In a short time now Newport will have a very pleasing thoroughfare as an entrance way to the Queen of Watering Places. When the Broadway pavement is completed the approach to the city will be excellent. The new lighting system is a decided improvement as far as artistic effect is concerned, although some of the new lights are too much obscured by the trees. Inasmuch as the greater number of visitors to Newport come over the roads through Portsmouth, it is highly important that this entrance be kept in excellent condition.

One hundred and forty-eight years ago the colonies declared their independence of Great Britain and a new nation was born. Its integrity has been many times threatened, but today it is stronger than ever. It behoves all of us to devote ourselves to the perpetuation of the principles upon which our fathers built the foundation of the greatest nation in the world.

Jews Used Fireless Cooker
It is impossible to say exactly where the principle of the fireless cooker originated. It was known to the Jews many centuries ago, who used bags of feathers for insulation. Sweden is reported to be the home of the bag, which was the immediate predecessor of the modern fireless cooker.

If She Had Known
Another example of queer English has come to my attention. During a New York court inquiry into a family quarrel the wife stood up, raised her arms and cried: "Oh, if I had known when I was sweet sixteen already all that I know now yet!"—Boston Transcript.

Newell Dwight Hillis
It isn't only the bald men who have heads like a billiard ball.—Boston Transcript.

Bright Colors Favored
Experiment to determine just why women wear bright colors and whether they dress to please themselves or to please men friends are now being conducted at the University of California.

Netherlands Once a Sea.
Before the birth of the Rhine a great part of the Netherlands, as one now sees it, was a sea, limited on the German side by a rocky coast which now shows itself in the Tuetoburger Wald hills.

Women Equal in Denmark
In Denmark women enjoy the same pay and equal opportunities with men in practically every line of business.

Rogers That He Was.
As near as we can get at it, Rembrandt spent a great portion of his life painting cheap imitations of his own works.

Two Claim Quotation

In her book entitled "Borrowings," Mrs. Sarah Yule credits the quotation "If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door" to Emerson. She said she copied it in a notebook from a lecture delivered by the great philosopher. But the quotation was the occasion of a long controversy, owing to Gilbert Hubbard's claim to its authorship. Hubbard stated positively upon two different occasions that he was the author of the quotation. Mrs. Yule's book was published in 1889. It appears that Hubbard's claim was not made until later.

Useful Sunflower

A vessel recently docked at Hull, England, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of sunflower seeds. These seeds yield a valuable food for cattle and poultry, and the oil expressed from them is almost equal in its qualities to olive oil. The doctor depends upon them for one of his soporifics, while in the east of Europe they steep them in boiling water to serve as an infant's food. The Indians used to grind them into a flour for making bread. Even the stems and leaves can be utilized, the former as a cattle food, the latter as fuel, while the ashes left form a valuable manure.

Ostrich Legend "Bunk"

The ostrich does not hide its head in the sand when fear afflicts it. This, at any rate, is the bold proclamation made by Vilhalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, in an article in American Mercury. Nowhere has a responsible observer ever seen an ostrich thrust its head into the sand to escape a foe.

The legend has persisted for nearly 2,000 years. Perhaps 2,000 years hence, despite all the naturalists and all the iconoclasts, people will still believe that ostriches are as silly as Pilny thought they were.

An egg caught by Albert J. Kane of Greenwich, Conn., at Field Point park, Greenwich harbor, has netted the fisherman more than \$500. Inside the elongated egg the fisherman found a platinum dinner ring containing 17 diamonds and six sapphires. A Greenwich jeweler placed the value of the ring at \$550 or more.

Charles Ponzi, whose five year term of imprisonment in the Plymouth (Mass.) jail on federal charges connected with his scheme of high finance, expires on August 6, was arraigned in the Superior Court, Boston, on 10 indictments for larceny. Bail was fixed at \$14,000 and Judge Bishop named Oct. 8 as the date for trial.

Henry Eglin of Island Pond, Vt., resigned his post of deputy United States marshal for the district of Vermont and that of deputy sheriff in Essex county. It was a forced resignation, brought on by discovery that the federal and state officer was a Canadian by birth and was never admitted to citizenship in this country.

Complaints made to the Brattleboro, Vt., board of health regarding the improper delivery of milk resulted in the enactment of a new regulation, whereby the pouring of milk from milk cans by milkmen while they are delivering on their routes is prohibited. The new regulation became effective July 1. The regulation states that all milk must be delivered in bottles. A penalty is attached.

Drunkenness and Crime
Drunkenness and crime are on the increase in Boston despite prohibition and the forces of law and order. The number of arrests for the first six months of the year were nearly 6000 more than those of the corresponding period of 1923. The exact figures are 41,307 as compared with 35,168. For the first six months of 1924 there were 19,475 persons arrested for drunkenness. This is considerably better than 100 a day. The drunks in 1923 number but 18,434, showing a net gain of 1041 for 1924.

Solid Ivory.
It isn't only the bald men who have heads like a billiard ball.—Boston Transcript.

Weekly Calendar JULY 1924**STANDARD TIME**

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
rise	set	rise	set	rise	set	rise
5 Sat	4 13	7 25	9 28	9 16	10 01	
6 Sun	4 14	7 25	10 10	10 22	10 27	
7 Mon	5 15	7 25	10 11	11 21	11 25	
8 Tues	5 15	7 25	11 12		11 25	
9 Wed	5 16	7 24	11 12	11 20	11 27	
10 Thurs	5 17	7 24	11 13	1 29	1 29	2 01
11 Fri	5 18	7 24	11 13	1 29	1 29	3 03

New moon, 24, 03 morning
First quarter, 9th, 147 morning
Full moon, 16th, 8:50 morning
Last quarter, 23d, 11:31 morning
New moon, 31st, 2:41 evening

Deaths.

In this city, 25th ult., Frank P. Comes, in his 60th year.
In this city, 25th ult., Elizabeth Finch Bliss, in her 85th year.
In this city, 1st inst., William Allen, in his 85th year.
In this city, 1st inst., Mary Pauline Muenchinger.
In this city, 21st inst., Martha O. Wyman, in her 82d year.
In this city, July 1, Jane, widow of Ernest Westcott, in her 75th year.
In Middlebury, Vt., Mrs. Charlotte S., wife of James Anthony, in her 75th year.
In Middlebury, July 2, Amy Josephine, widow of Edward P. Brown, in her 68th year.
In Washington, D. C., 1st inst., Justus L., son of William L. and E. H. Barker.
In New York, 1st inst., Clara Sherwood, wife of Joseph Sampson Stevens.

FOSTER'S WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, July 5, 1924.—The sufferings can largely be avoided by the use of my discoveries and, as the world has been good to me, I begin to feel that I should do its cause a great favor.

The cause of our strange weather eastward will continue to carry since middle of April has complete control of the world's crop weather for this crop season. It melted the icebergs, caused the warm Arctic winter and our backward spring. Strange as it may seem it sent the Pacific slope a great winter drought, caused the fish of the eastern Pacific Ocean to congregate near the eastern Pacific coast, and of course the northern whales went there to get the little fish. Orthodox scientists say the Japan earthquake drove the whales there. Such philosophy is the curse of orthodox science.

That fish story will be repeated a little east of our New England coasts, beginning next May. The sharks will be there as they were a little farther southwest a few years ago. The great drouths on land are twins to the great salt water fish gatherings.

I am in my 85th year, as young as the average man of 50, owe no man a dollar, own one of the best \$10,000 homes in Washington, have needs it, and one man, working alone, cannot bring out its best features. The crops in southeastern Russia are doomed to destruction. I knew of that destruction before the seed was sown. Next year a million square miles of North America must bear the same kind of calamity. These

SEA IS HARNESSSED BY NEW MACHINE

Bulgar Generates Power From Ocean Waves.

Berlin.—A floating power plant for the exploitation of the energies of the sea has been constructed, it is claimed, by Wodenitschhoff, citizen of the south Bulgarian town of Siliven.

Reports from Burgas, on the Black sea, where tests are being made, are extremely optimistic. They claim that the efficiency of Wodenitschhoff's method has been established beyond dispute by these tests, the results of which have induced the Bulgarian government to finance them further.

Wodenitschhoff's method differs fundamentally from all previous experiments to exploit sea energy. He utilizes the energy of the waves properly, heretofore, inventors have chiefly tried to utilize the energies of the tide.

After many failures during the last ten years—the model tested at Burgas is the fifth—Wodenitschhoff succeeded in constructing an apparatus fitted for his purpose.

The construction of his "stithia"—the Bulgarian for goblin—is simple:

Not far from the shore a platform rests on a foundation of iron piles with a float suspended between the piles. From this float the movements of the waves are transmitted to a special arrangement of wheels above the platform. These wheels are arranged in a manner permitting of revolution in one direction only, thus creating power.

It is claimed that the tests with the "stithia" have proved that 1,333 horsepower can be produced per second with a float of 100 tons water displacement.

An apparatus of that character costs approximately the same as a Diesel motor, producing only 1,000 horsepower per second.

Famous Vienna Waltz Hissed in Land of Birth

Vienna.—In Vienna, the birthplace of the waltz, and in the Hofburg palace itself, the band was vigorously and persistently hissed when it struck up its fifteenth waltz. The attempt to make the Schriffsteller ball exclusively a white ball had to be abandoned.

This is the most conservative of all the Vienna annual balls. It is attended by the best Austrian families and does not make any special appeal to luxury and ostentation, so that the now rich do not attend it.

But the attempt to play waltzes for five hours continuously failed ignominiously at midnight for the conservative Viennese, who make it a principle to dance nothing but waltzes and do not as a rule waltz particularly well, found themselves in a minority.

Directly the band struck up a lively one-step there were twice as many dancers on the floor as there had been before, and after that only about every third dance was a waltz.

Los Angeles Policeman Heir to \$500,000 Estate

Los Angeles, Cal.—Receiving a message inquiring as to the whereabouts of Herbert R. Reynolds, described as beneficiary of a \$500,000 estate in Philadelphia, police officials here discovered the man sought is a member of their force and called him off a beat he was traveling in Hollywood. Reynolds heard the news without enthusiasm and declined to tell reporters how it feels to be rich. He said the estate was that of his father-in-law, the late Magnus H. Brown.

Gun Believed Carried by Crusoe Auctioned for £250

In this city, July 1, Jane, widow of Ernest Westcott, in her 75th year.
In Middlebury, Vt., Charlotte S., wife of James Anthony, in her 75th year.
In Middlebury, July 2, Amy Josephine, widow of Edward P. Brown, in her 68th year.
In Washington, D. C., 1st inst., Justus L., son of William L. and E. H. Barker.
In New York, 1st inst., Clara Sherwood, wife of Joseph Sampson Stevens.

BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

Prepared by the Boston Office of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

For Week Ending June 28, 1924

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Carrots suffered the first serious decline of the year, closing Friday at \$2.60-3.00 for standard crates of 36 and 45 pounds; \$2.75 to \$3.25 for June crates; \$2.00-2.25 for top grade carrots. Increase in ripened stock, necessitating immediate sale, was said to be the reason for the decline. Watermelons have strengthened slightly with continued warm weather, and closed at 25-35c each, on sizes varying from 25 to 30 lbs. New potatoes are stronger for good stock, but with large receipts of ordinary and poor stock. Best Southern Cobbler closed at \$1.75-2.00 per bushel, with stock in poor condition much lower. Old potatoes remained high and draggy, \$1.50-2.00 per 100 lbs. each of Shallow Mountain, Georgia, potatoes at present are in very light supply, with closing prices Friday of \$1.00 per bushel marked. Fresh crates United and Early Rose. Tomatoes continue weak, with much badly decayed stock on the market. Florida, as all sizes, closed at \$1.00-2.00, and South Carolina stock at \$1.00-1.50, depending on quality and condition. Price from Texas closed at 60-65c for No.

MISS ALMA CARVILL

Prominent in Girl Scouts at Boston



Miss Alma Carvill, of West Roxbury, a suburb of Boston, Mass., who won the title of the "Best Girl Scout in the City of Boston," at the annual court of awards.

COOLIDGE SAYS TAXES MUST BE CUT MORE

Demands That Bureau Heads Plan to Spend \$83,000,000 Less Next Year.

Washington. — President Coolidge served notice upon Government heads who attended the seventh semi-annual budget conference at Continental Memorial Hall that he proposed to protect the integrity of his budget.

"I am for economy," declared the President, "After that I am for more economy."

Demanding that Government heads make a vigorous fight all along the line for still further reduction, he said that he wants them to cut \$83,000,000 more out of Federal expenditures so as to establish a surplus of \$108,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1925, instead of the estimated \$25,000,000.

Under the budget system the Government ended the fiscal year 1922 with a surplus of \$314,000,000, 1923 with a surplus of \$310,000,000 and about \$500,000,000 for the fiscal year 1924, which has just closed.

As a result of the bonus law there is now in prospect only a surplus of \$25,000,000 for the fiscal year 1925. President Coolidge is not satisfied with this and since the bonus legislation will add approximately \$132,000,000 to expenditures for the fiscal year 1925 the President demands that \$83,000,000 be lopped off somewhere so as to revise the surplus upward at the end of the new fiscal year to \$108,000,000.

The President stated that the fiscal year 1924 was closing with a surplus of \$498,000,000. This, he said, was only approximate and the actual figure, which will undoubtedly be more than \$500,000,000 will not be available until the books of the Treasury are finally balanced for the year.

The President also emphasized the fact that the public debt underwent a reduction in three years of \$2,722,000,000, which means a saving of interest of more than \$220,000,000 a year.

WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

LONDON. — The British government will accord a spectacular welcome to the Abyssinian Prince Regent, Ras Tafari.

BERLIN.—A long-haired, strong armed woman robber who preys upon men in Berlin suburban trains, has nine victims to her credit and is still at large.

ROME.—Premier Mussolini of Italy will not represent his country at the Interallied conference on reparations here in July, because of the disturbed internal situation in Italy following assassination of the Socialist deputy, Matteotti, by the Fascists.

ROME.—New Italian Cabinet to have only two Fascist members besides Mussolini.

PARIS.—President Doumergue has abolished the custom of the audience standing when the President speaks.

MOSCOW.—Details of the Communist International war protest week, July 27 to August 4, were announced by the Communist Petrovsky.

MEXICO CITY.—A subcommission of the Inter-American Electrical Communications congress has finished a convention to establish new regulations for handling correspondence by radio and wires.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Official of Standard Oil Company of California denied his company entered into any agreement for control of prices.

TORONTO.—The chloroforming of mentally subnormal children who "cannot be socialized" was advocated by Superintendent K. C. McLeod of Edmonton at a conference of the Canadian Association of Child Protection.

BERNE.—Switzerland, in response to an invitation, is sending a military mission to Colombia to co-operate in the reorganization of the Colombian army. It is Lieut. Col. Juchler and Majors Gautier and De Werle.

RUHR OPEN TO 210,000 EXILES

In all sentences also are to be suspended or reviewed by order of Premier Herriot.

BERLIN PROPOSAL REFUSED

Premier Won't Let Rail Tax Receipts Be Diverted From Bond Interest Payments—Note on Resumption of Military Control.

Paris. — Premier Herriot has instructed General Degoutte, commanding the Franco-Belgian forces occupying the Ruhr, to permit with few exceptions the return to the industrial region of all Germans expelled since the beginning of the occupation in January of last year.

While the exact number affected is not known because their families were sent out with all Germans against whom expulsion orders were issued, it is understood the new order will permit the return to their homes of about 210,000 persons. The only exceptions are those expelled for serious non-political crimes, whose number is small. M. Herriot had previously authorized the return of 60,000 Germans expelled from Rhineland territory exclusive of the Ruhr.

It is further announced that the sentences on all Germans condemned to prison for taking part in the passive resistance program without criminal violence will be suspended and that persons convicted for crimes of violence will have their cases reviewed for the purpose of exercising the largest measure of clemency.

This measure is quite in accord with M. Herriot's position that exploitation of the Ruhr should now be given up in favor of putting into operation the Dawes plan, and that regardless of the merits of the expulsion of those who interfered with this exploitation there is no use prolonging their deportation. There is some criticism of the Premier's measure before putting into operation the experts' plan, on the ground that he could have used permission to the expelled Germans to return as a card in the coming negotiations with the Germans.

Coincident with the announcement of this move, it has been made known that M. Herriot sent a note to Berlin rejecting the German proposals in regard to the Ruhr Mincu accords. These proposals were made two days before M. Herriot became Premier, and stated that the Germans could not renew the agreements for deliveries to the Ruhr industrialists unless the French agreed that the 200,000,000 gold marks railroad tax planned by the Dawes report should be used to repay the industrialists. Inasmuch as the Dawes plan intended the railroad tax to meet the interest charges on an issue of bonds to be delivered to the Allies, it was perfectly apparent that the German demand amounted to an effort to reduce the amount Germany would have to pay under the experts' system.

In rejecting this proposal M. Herriot said France and Belgium wished the accords prolonged on the present basis until the Dawes plan went into effect.

Berlin Favors Military. Berlin.—The German Government's answer agreeing to resumption of allied military investigation into the alleged warlike preparations in Germany was dispatched from here. The Government heads arrived at an agreement regarding the tenor of the note, since when slight changes have been made in the original text outlined.

The note will not be telegraphed, but taken direct to Paris by courier, who will hand it personally to Premier Herriot, who is ex-officio chairman of the Conference of Ambassadors, which sent the allied demand for resumption of military control, to which Germany is now replying.

The reply covers five typewritten pages, taking up the question with considerable detail. The actual wording is still jealously guarded as the Government does not wish to publish it before it is received in Paris. However, it may be stated with assurance that German acquiescence in the allied demands is practically unconditional.

INVITE WORLD WAR NATIONS

Germany Will Get Bid to Later Stage of London Conference.

London.—All the allied nations who fought in the war will be invited to the London Conference on July 18, it was learned at Whitehall. The invitations are also now being prepared for Jugoslavia, Rumania, Portugal and Poland. Germany will be invited at a later stage of the conference, but mainly for the purpose of discussing the protocol for the enforcement of the Dawes plan.

\$1,000 BILLMAKER JAILED

Man Who Engraved Harding on Head of Pin Also Sentenced

Washington. — Curt Jacobson, of New York, accused as a leader in a conspiracy to counterfeit \$1,000 bills, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary by Justice Loebel, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. James C. Houghton, for twenty-five years an employee of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and August Habichy, pleaded guilty as associates of Jacobson.

EDWIN H. VRIEZE

Awarded Red Cross Prize for Bravery



Surfman Edwin H. Vrieze, of the Jacksonville (Fla.) life-saving corps, who has been awarded the second Red Cross life-saving prize for rescuing a man and woman in a heavy surf.

FALL, TWO DOHENYS, SINCLAIR INDICTED

Ex-Secretary Is Alleged to Have Taken \$100,000 Bribe and Dohenys to Have Given It.

Washington. — Criminal prosecution as a result of the Congressional investigation into the naval oil lease scandal were assured when the Federal Grand Jury for the District of Columbia returned indictments against Albert H. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior; Harry F. Sinclair, President of the Mammoth Oil Company, a resident of New York City; Edward L. Doheny of Los Angeles, President of the Pan-American Oil and Transport Company, and Edward L. Doheny, Jr., son of the oil magnate and connected with many of his father's enterprises.

Four indictments were returned charging bribery, accepting a bribe and conspiracy to defraud the United States. Three indictments were reported against former Secretary Fall, two charging conspiracy and the third acceptance of bribe to influence his official decision.

Harry F. Sinclair is indicted with Fall in one of the conspiracy charges, while the Dohenys, father and son, are joined with the former Secretary of the Interior in the other conspiracy charge. Mr. Sinclair leased what is known as the Teapot Dome naval reservation in Wyoming. Mr. Doheny leased the Elk Hills naval oil reserve in California.

The first indictment charges the two Dohenys and Mr. Fall with a conspiracy to defraud the United States in obtaining the Teapot Dome lease.

The second indictment charges Mr. Fall and Mr. Sinclair with a conspiracy to defraud the United States in obtaining the Elk Hills lease.

The third indictment charges the two Dohenys with paying a bribe of \$100,000 to Mr. Fall to influence his decision in the matter of leasing Elk Hills reserve.

The fourth indictment charges Mr. Fall with accepting the alleged \$100,000 bribe.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

The petition of the Missouri Pacific to maintain lower rates on grain products from St. Louis, Mo., and Cairo, Ill., to Memphis, Tenn., and Mississippi river points south of Memphis was denied by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

John W. Weeks, the Secretary of War, left Washington for his summer home in Lancaster, Mass.

Certificates of thanks to every Indian tribe whose members served in the World War, bearing the signature of President Coolidge, are to be presented to the respective tribes in America.

Congressman Little died at Garfield Hospital.

Immigration staff increased to enforce new restrictive act.

Beginning July 2, the Federal tax on long distance phone calls was removed.

Ratification of Canadian-American liquor treaty must wait next meeting of Congress.

Because of his opposition to the soldier's bonus bill Senator Dial, of South Carolina, faces defeat in the coming primary by Representative Byrnes, according to reports reaching Washington.

Ambassador Kellogg's and Colonel Logan's presence at Dawes conference will be official.

United States Government would welcome Irish Free State envoy, British embassy advised.

Ambassador Kellogg to have full power in matters directly affecting United States at premiers' conference.

Cyrus Woods, American ambassador to Japan, formally submitted his resignation to President Coolidge. His resignation was accepted by the President with reluctance and with a warmly expressed appreciation of services.

TORNADO TOLL PLACED AT 109

Lorain, Ohio, suffers heaviest blow with 60 killed and quarter of city leveled by blast.

DAMAGE PUT AT \$50,000,000

Gale Leaps 35 Miles Over Several Towns—Red Cross Aids Rescue. Thousands Are Homeless in the Stricken Areas.

Cleveland.—Loss of life in the tornado which wrecked a large portion of Lorain and sections of Sandusky and other Ohio cities was not so great as first reports indicated. Reckoning of casualties showed that 109 persons lost their lives in this storm and almost simultaneous disturbances in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and in the upper Mississippi Valley.

The casualties and damage are as follows:

At Lorain—Fifty-nine dead, probably several hundred injured, and property damage amounting to between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000 inflicted.

At Sandusky—Six dead, probably 100 injured, and property damage between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

Cleveland—Seven dead with small property damage.

French Creek—Three dead.

Weymouth—Two dead.

Port Clinton—Slight damage, due to heavy rainfall.

Mantua—Three reported dead.

Akron—One dead, property damage estimated from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Youngstown—One dead.

Bay Village—Apartment house said to have collapsed, burying two.

Alliance—One hundred isolated in flooded homes, rescued by police.

Elyria—Virtually no damage.

Cedar Point—Six cottages blown down; no casualties.

Vermilion—Small damage from heavy downpour of rain and high winds, but no casualties.

Military on patrol duty at Lorain and Sandusky, although martial law has not actually been declared.

State Health Board takes action to prevent disease by supervising water supply at Lorain and Sandusky.

Reports of looting Saturday night at Lorain prove untrue.

Many marvelous escapes reported by eye-witnesses at both Lorain and Sandusky.

Tornado jumps almost thirty-five miles from Sandusky to Lorain with virtually no damage in between.

Governor Donahey visits stricken area.

In addition to the damage in Ohio, sixteen persons were killed in the Pittsburgh, Pa., area during the storm. There were seven fatalities in Cleveland, although the property damage was small. Pittsburgh reported sixteen persons killed; Mantua, Ohio, three dead, and Akron, one. The death total in Iowa and Illinois was twelve, making a death list of ninety-three. The total property damage when reports from the rural regions are complete will probably aggregate \$50,000,000.

Despite the devastation at Lorain, where the tornado tore down a quarter of the city, organized rescue work went forward smoothly and state troops kept order among the inhabitants, hundreds of whom were thrown out of their homes and had to be sheltered in tents and with friends.

The greatest loss of life at Lorain occurred in the State Theater, a four-story building which partly collapsed and crushed many of the spectators at a motion picture show. As soon as rescue work was organized a survey of the situation led to the deduction that many scores had been killed, for buildings had been whipped down over the heads of several fairly large assemblages. At a bathing beach house the structure was torn to pieces and it was announced that dozen had lost their lives.

One hundred and twenty-five city blocks, or about 25 per cent of the city's dwellings, were damaged, most of them beyond repair. Of all the business buildings that line Lorain's mile-long main street, Broadway, only two, the post office and a four-story Eagle's Club building, escaped without damage.

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Sample Free by Mail Address: Cuticura Laboratories, Soap Co., 23rd and Locust Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Shaving Stick.

Shampoo regularly with Cuticura Soap and keep your scalp clean and healthy.

Before shampooing touch spots of dandruff anditching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment.

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Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

342 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WALTER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having wa-
ter introduced into their residences or
places of business should make application
to the office, Marlborough Street, near
Thames.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Egyptian Barber Had

First Idea of Organ

More than two thousand years ago a barber in Alexandria discovered that in moving his mirror air was forced through the tubes which were common in barbers at that time. This caused a curious musical sound to be emitted. So struck was he by this peculiarity that he set about making an instrument which was the foundation of the modern organ.

After several experiments he made a water-flute, in which air was forced by bellows through an inverted cone which led to flutes controlled by a keyboard, the pressure being kept uniform by water.

After a thousand years a rival instrument made its appearance. This was of a similar pattern, but, instead of water, weights regulated the pressure.

In 851 an organ was erected at Winchester. It had twenty-six bellows and ten pipes to each key. The two men who sat at the keyboard "blew and sweated enormously." Later, a firm of organ makers in Germany succeeded in erecting the first really big instrument. The primary stops did not differ very much from those of today, although various novelties were introduced.

Among the innovations were the nightingale and cuckoo stops, while others represented cock-crowing and goat-bleating. Though these novelties have now fallen into disuse, an organ with one of these nightingale stops is still to be seen in Rome.

First "Flying" Feat Rather Crude Affair

A stone tablet in the yard of Old North church, Boston, marks the place from which the first flying feat in this country was made. The flight was accomplished by John Childs, an Englishman, who had become famous for his gliding flights from the tops of steeples. His glider was a crude affair, the operator being suspended by a sort of harness. The length of the flight was about 500 feet. It was successfully repeated. The inscription on the tablet reads: "Here, on Sept. 13, 1757, John Childs, who had given public notice of his intention to fly from the steeple of Dr. Cutler's church, performed it to the satisfaction of a great number of spectators." In 1923, the year of the first continuous flight across the continent, this tablet has been placed by the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Dames, to commemorate the two events."

Puzzled Germans

There was once an operator at the Crookhaven wireless station named Bluns, whose breakfasts for 800 days every year consisted of two hard-boiled eggs. During the war he was an operator in a very important position in the grand fleet and a certain most secret signal was required to be sent. He was puzzled for a moment, and then, with his hand upon the Morse key, tapped out the extraordinary words, which no doubt puzzled every German listening in: "Two hard-boiled eggs transmitting. Urgent." He tapped this out half a dozen times and the stations around the coast were much mystified. But Crookhaven stations sprang alert at once. They knew it was Bluns. They took his secret message for the admiralty and replied: "O.K. Two hard-boiled eggs." The result of that code message was claimed to be the sinking of a German cruiser, written William Le Queux in "Things I Know."

Slow Change in Climate

The idea often advanced that winters and summers are changing is a fallacy apparently, as the changes noted scientifically are purely "local," due to man's own work, such as deforestation, the building of canals, the filling of vast acreage and even the building of railroads.

Device Calms Waves

To calm rough waters around ships caught in storms, a southern man has invented a spreader that sprays oil over a large area around the vessel. Pumped from tank on deck, the fluid passes far out from the boat to umbrella-like devices of canvas that are set floating in the sea.

Force of Gravity

The Naval observatory says that the moon's tide-raising force, when the moon is in its zenith, is about one one-millionth part of the force of gravity. A ship weighing 55,000 tons would lose 10 pounds of its weight when the moon is overhead.

Essential Frocks for Short Visits

Three Dresses, One Coat, One Hat and Two Pairs of Shoes Necessary.

It is just as awkward, for the short trip, to carry along too voluminous outfit as it is to omit certain essential frocks—and it's a whole lot more uncomfortable, observes a fashion correspondent in the New York Herald Tribune. The primary function of the Friday-to-Monday visit is pleasure and, while the carefree maid may choose her clothes with comparative abandon, the fair traveler must select with care and discrimination in order that her pleasure may be untroubled.

The minimum requirements for the typical end-of-the-week visit are an evening dress—either formal or informal, depending on the occasion—a dress or afternoon suit for morning wear, an afternoon frock, a long coat suitable for the journey as well as for cool



White Silk Dress That Will Serve for General Morning Wear.

evenings, and two pairs of slippers, one for evening and one for afternoon wear. A single hat should meet all the emergencies of the short visit. The afternoon dress and coat may be worn en route, leaving only two frocks to be carried in the bag—the evening dress and the morning costume. In the event that the coat is not adapted to formal evening wear a Spanish shawl, light and occupying very little space, will lend a distinctive touch to the robe à la soie.

The guiding principle for the woman who expects to spend her summer weekends in diverse places is conservatism, and she should adhere religiously thereto, for the very potent reason that a wardrobe which may strike just the proper note in one community may be severely frowned upon in another. One need not be superstitious to blushing for the lady who steps forth in all her grandeur only to discover that her hostess and friends have dressed informal dress for the particular occasion. And, conversely, the informally dressed visitor will spend most of her time in seclusion if she journeys to a place where absolute formality rigidly reigns. Indeed, even if the summer visitors are to be confined to communities of known tendencies, it is wise to be only a follower in the ranks of fashion.

Interesting Borderline Dress

A borderline dress from Worth—a frock which will serve either as an afternoon dress or for the semi-formal summer dance—is interesting. This model shows an interesting variation of the plait, which, incidentally, is one of the outstanding notes in summer fashions. The dress is plaited in sections closely massed and alternating with plain strips of equal width. The plaited section is entirely separate from the foundation, which is narrow, close-fitting and slightly revealed at the sides. A round yoke, ending in a long scarf, is knotted at the right shoulder and makes an attractive neck finish. The waistline is unusually low and is marked by a belt made from petals of suede leather. If you contemplate making this dress at home, it is important to remember that the plait, although fine, must be deeply laid in order that they remain in place.

For morning wear, whether it be on court or beach, or for the country stroll, a Premet model is equally appropriate. It is a tailored dress of white crepe and limits the plaited note to a box-plaited fullness which appears at the front only. The idea of front fullness and back flatness is emphasized throughout the summer's novelty productions, and the contrast in this frock is most noticeable, the back being so narrow and close hanging that it is split 12 inches to give sufficient freedom.

The coat and the negligee are two essentials without which no traveler dares fare forth. A seven-eighths-length coat exemplifies an idea which is new this season and is particularly useful for the feminine weekender. An alluringly feminine three-quarters-length negligee is of cream crepe and is lined with flesh georgette. Mar-

about borders the neckline, the sleeves, encircles the bottom of the skirt and incidentally forms the flower which conceals the fastening.

Silver Ruling Color.

The exit nitties of the mode were presented with an unusual opportunity this season and they have not been slow to improve it. The simple silhouette and the general prevalence of boyish styles have placed an additional emphasis upon shoes, which are more striking than for many summers.

In Paris only the most elaborate shoe is modish for evening wear, a steadily increasing vogue exists for dancing slippers in multi-colored metal brocade, many of which have flashes of red in the brocaded or warp-printed pattern.

Silver slippers are worn with toilettes of all colors—indeed, even in combination with white evening dresses they are favored above the white shoes. Many of the most handsome of these silver models are bordered with tiny rhinestones, the brilliant mock jewels following the outline of the straps and the openings.

Hellstein features evening slippers with flexible crescent-shaped ornaments which follow the outline of the cut of the slipper itself. These ornaments are very elaborate—they are made of sterling silver set with rhinestones, and each little section is joined to the other with a flexible hinge. Most often they are washed in an antique tone of gold and elaborately chased, but they invariably emphasize the dull, antique finish.

Hellstein's newest color for satin evening slippers is a shade of copper brown. This hue is effectively contrasted by bands of antique gold cloth, which form the border and straps of the shoes. This designer features principally the closed style—he is making a determined effort to get away from the open sandal.

Kid Evening Slippers.

Kid evening slippers of gold and silver usher in ornate decoration in the way of precious gems, rhinestones and brilliants. Heels and toe straps of kid shoes seen on smartly dressed Parisianesses are heavily incrusted with real diamonds and other precious stones or less expensive brilliants. Buckles and bright ornaments flash from the toes of kid slippers, and gold spangles decorate odd places on the evening shoes.

For afternoon wear chocolate-colored leather with bronze and antique gold trimmings is most popular. This type of leather is developed in two or three shades, which makes it possible to bring the shoe into harmony with every dress of beige tone. Bronze kid slippers are also, being sponsored by the principal Parisian bootmakers.

The bizarre we have always had with us—and it has been as distinctly shunned by the modish woman as it has been eagerly welcomed by her sartorially sensational opposite.

Yet there comes a time in the history of fashion when even its most basic principles must be momentarily discarded, and it is daily becoming more apparent that such a period is rapidly approaching. There has been a sameness about the styles of the last few seasons which reflects no credit upon the couturier. Straight silhouette, plait, cloche, black and white, slender lines, have all become phrases which are equally descriptive of every mode of recent years. Even the undeniably beauty of some of the new frocks cannot overshadow the fact that the current cycle of fashion has reached its senescence. Milady blames her design-

ers. One need not be superstitious to blushing for the lady who steps forth in all her grandeur only to discover that her hostess and friends have dressed informal dress for the particular occasion. And, conversely, the informally dressed visitor will spend most of her time in seclusion if she journeys to a place where absolute formality rigidly reigns. Indeed, even if the summer visitors are to be confined to communities of known tendencies, it is wise to be only a follower in the ranks of fashion.

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Produce Earlier Maturing Cattle

There Is Point at Which More Feed Does Not Yield Profitable Return.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every farmer knows an animal does not keep on gaining weight profitably just because it eats the feed offered it. There is a point beyond which more feed will not yield a profitable return. The appetite may not lag, but the ability to put on rapid or profitable gain does slow up as the finishing period is approached. Farmers have known this general truth for a long time, and it has been demonstrated at various experiment stations and by animal husbandry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. In experiment station records and in books on animal feeding there is overwhelming evidence that hogs and cattle as they grow older require increasing quantities of feed to put on a hundred pounds of gain and that the cost of gains, consequently, per unit of feed containing the same, increases steadily.

Produce Early Cattle.

That farmers have followed these results by marketing animals at an earlier age during recent years has been indicated in department reports and comments on the trend of the beef supply. The tendency is to produce earlier maturing cattle and to market them at an earlier age. That sheep feeders have recognized the same economic truth as cattle and hog raisers is evidenced by the almost complete disappearance of the fat weifer from the market, the lamb being the market sheep relied upon generally for greatest returns.

Having in mind these general facts regarding the decreasing efficiency of animals as meat producers and the changed practices of farmers and feeders, Dr. W. J. Spillman of the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture, has shown the possibility of applying the law of diminishing returns to meat production with much more accuracy. By the use of experimental feeding data obtained by various experiment stations through actual feeding trials, he has found that the rate of gain of an animal from a certain unit of feed, provided the feed is not changed, decreases with surprising regularity. His analysis was based on the results of 500 hog-feeding experiments and the results of feeding 150 steers. He found that the hogs, after reaching a weight of 100 pounds, on each 200 pounds of grain fed them made an average gain of 35.7 per cent of the gain made on the preceding 200 pounds; and that cattle, after reaching a weight of 800 pounds, made a gain on each successive unit of feed equivalent to 200 pounds of grain of 38.2 per cent of the gain made on the preceding 200 pounds.

Rules for Poultrymen

1. Have brooder house thoroughly disinfected and on good soil, or move to ground where there is good soil.

2. Rear young stock separate from old stock, and do not allow them to range together.

3. Have at least one square foot of space for every four chicks and have a stove large enough to care for the house entirely.

Basics for Computation

These results give the feeder a definite basis for computations on what may be expected from the animals he is feeding. He has known, to be sure, that a given quantity of feed produced steadily less meat as the finishing period approached, but he did not know that a definite percentage for the decreasing rate of gain could be obtained early in the feeding period and used to predict future gains if there is no change in the ration. If changes are made in the ration, as is frequently done by successful feeders, another percentage would have to be established to apply to the new ration.

In the experiments referred to, the hog starting with a weight of 100 pounds, made a gain of 46.87 pounds on the first 200 pounds of grain fed to them. The steers, after reaching a weight of 800 pounds, on their first unit of feed (equivalent to 200 pounds of grain), gained 25.28 pounds. Thus, the hogs started off much more rapidly than the steers, but the rate of gain dropped less rapidly in the case of the steers as they take longer to reach the finishing period.

It is the belief of the department that feeding results on the farm will be found to follow the same law of diminishing returns, although the rates of gain of farm animals generally may not be so rapid as the gains of similar animals fed definite rations under experimental conditions. Of course the law as stated will apply only to animals on a full ration. This fact, however, does not in any way conflict with the principle that equal quantities of feed will show progressively smaller results in gain as the animal reaches the finishing period.

While many feeders understand in a general way from experience the working of the law of diminishing returns as applied to live-stock feeding, it is believed that this more definite knowledge regarding the decrease in rate of gain will enable them to apply it more closely to their business. It is another means for aiding them in determining more accurately when feeding will cease to be a source of profit and when it may be continued longer with probability of profit.

Advantages of Concrete

Concrete is well adapted for the construction of a variety of equipment on live-stock farms. When used for feeding floors, manger pits, and foundations, it improves sanitary conditions. Structures made from it are rat proof and aid in controlling such pests. Concrete has the additional advantages of being durable, fireproof, and easily disinfected.

Wheat Harvest Help Is Serious Problem

Study Made of Conditions Affecting Labor Demand.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Conditions affecting the demand for wheat harvest labor have been intensively studied by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in a survey of nearly 1,000 wheat farms from Oklahoma to the Canadian border. Factors affecting the labor demand in given districts were found to include the number of farm family workers and month hands on farms at the beginning of harvest; the average size of the farms; the extent of small grain farming compared to other types; the kind of harvesting machinery used; the time at which other districts of the wheat belt are harvesting; weather conditions both before and during harvest; conditions of the crop; harvest wages, and working hours. These factors were found to vary from one district to another and from year to year.

In making forecasts of labor needs the department urges careful consideration of the numerous factors mentioned. The result should aid in effecting a more intelligent distribution of the thousands of harvest hands who go to the wheat belt every season. This will mean to farmers greater certainty of getting needed harvest help, and be a guide to harvest bands in indicating the places where work is quickly obtainable, thus shortening the periods of employment, the department points out.

A comprehensive discussion of the various labor requirement factors is contained in Department Bulletin No. 1230, entitled "Conditions Affecting the Demand for Harvest Labor in the Wheat Belt," copies of which may be obtained free of cost to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. The bulletin also contains a modification of the formula worked out by the Kansas Agricultural College to forecast the harvest labor demand in header territory to make the formula applicable to other wheat areas. Labor officials and agricultural authorities dealing with the distribution of harvest labor in the wheat belt of the Middle West will find the bulletin of especial interest, the department says.

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If changes are made in the ration, as is frequently done by successful feeders, another percentage would have to be established to apply to the new ration.

3. Separate cockerels, from pullets at six to eight weeks and dispose of former except those kept for breeders.

4. Get chicks out on ground as soon as weather permits.—Ohio State University.

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Many Flying Animals

In Australia there are at least twenty species of animals which are aviators. Among them are flying squirrels, flying opossums, flying mice and even flying bears.

The name which applies to them all is "phalanger." This means that they have, extending from the front to the hind legs, a membrane which enables them to float

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 3, 1821

"We hold these truths to be self evident, that 'all men' are created equal," etc. Thus much for the text. Now for the commentary. A Charles-ton, S. C., paper of the 23d ult., says: "Yesterday Amos Daley, a free man of color, who hails from Newport, R. I., was tried before a Court of Magistrates and Freeholders for having recently entered this state a second time, contrary to the act of the Legislature, he having in April last received official warning never again to appear within the limits of the state.

"The defense of the prisoner was that he was an Indian and therefore not subject to the operation of the act; but the court being satisfied from the evidence that he is of negro descent (and a mulatto he undoubtedly is from inspection), sentenced him to corporal punishment by whipping, which was inflicted on him by the Sheriff yesterday afternoon. Should he again return he will be liable to be whipped again, and so on as long as he continues to violate the act." (Times have changed in the hundred years.)

Many farmers and loggers have witnessed the operation of the machine made by Mr. Goff, of this town, for the purpose of spreading and turning hay, and are satisfied that it is of great importance to agriculturists. It takes the grass from the swath, spreads it more effectually than can be done by hand. A boy with a horse can do the labor of five or six men. (This machine was the forerunner of the hay spreader now in common use.)

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury July 7, 1849

The Committee appointed under the act to provide for taking an estimate of all property ratable in the state report that the valuation of all the property is \$63,895,000. Newport has \$4,148,000; Portsmouth \$785,000; Middletown \$554,000; Tiverton \$1,408,000; Little Compton \$657,000; Jamestown \$208,000; New Shoreham \$125,000; Providence \$28,350,000. (The valuation of Newport today is a third more than was the valuation of the entire state 75 years ago.)

The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in this place on Wednesday last. William H. Douglass, Esq., was chief marshal. The Artillery Company, under Colonel Perry, did escort duty. The exercises were in the North Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. Chubbles offered prayer, J. L. Northam read the Declaration of Independence, and Samuel G. Arnold, the historian, delivered the oration, which was highly spoken of.

President Taylor has issued a proclamation, recommending that the first Friday in August be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, that the "Ruler of Nations" may avert the ravages of the scourge now threatening to sweep over our country.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 4, 1874

The first fire that has occurred since the new paid fire department had its existence and the first for 1874 destroyed the barn belonging to Gen. Burdick Monday night. The building was entirely new. There were four carriages several harnesses and a quantity of hay in the barn, all of which were consumed. The fire is believed to have been incendiary.

Mr. Littlefield, the former principal of the Newport High School, was in town a few days since on a flying visit. He has resigned as superintendent of the Westerly schools and will go to New York to enter upon the study and practice of law. Success to his efforts.

Fort Days will commence at Fort Adams next Tuesday. Thereafter during the season it will be the popular thing for the fine turnouts of Newport to direct their attentions towards during two afternoons in the week.

Among the prizes awarded at Williams College at the last Commencement, the Greek prize was awarded to Stephen Stedman of this city.

Hon. William Hunter of this city, for many years Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, is now travelling in Europe, where he is receiving marked attention from the Crowned Heads. A few days since he was invited to dine with the King of Denmark.

One of the largest excursion parties of the season arrived here Tuesday and landed over three thousand pilgrims on our shores. They departed at nightfall and that they had a good time while in the Queen City of America goes without saying.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 8, 1899

The members of Trinity Church have erected in that edifice a tablet to the memory of the late Rev. George J. Magill, D. D., for many years rector of the church. The tablet was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies last Sunday afternoon, the services being in charge of Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of the church, assisted by Rev. Charles G. Gillett.

Hon. Robert S. Franklin, Past Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., presented to that Lodge on

Wednesday night, in behalf of Mr. George Tayer, the Masonic diploma of Mr. Tayer's great-uncle, Benjamin Tayer, formerly a member of that Lodge. The diploma was issued in 1797 and signed by Moses Selvans, master, Robert Achamut, senior warden, Wing Spooner, junior warden, and Stephen Cshoone, secretary.

The celebration of Independence Day began this year in the third of July, when the North Atlantic squadron celebrated the first anniversary of the victory over Cervera's fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

Machiavelli

Machiavelli was an Italian statesman, historian and man of letters (1469-1527). It is said the object of his book, "The Prince," is to show that all is fair in diplomacy. The term "Machiavellism" has come to mean political cunning and duplicity, the art of tricking and overreaching by diplomacy.

A Soundless Explosion

When baby Muriel woke up one morning she saw her first snowstorm. Running to the window, she gazed out upon the swirl of big snowflakes. "Oh, mamma, come quick!" she called, in great excitement, "the outdoors has fewed all to pieces!"—Boston Transcript.

Worship Jap Ruler

The children of Japan are taught to reverence the emperor as a semi-divine being. The present prince regent, having traveled extensively in European countries, favors more democratic practices with regard to the imperial Japanese family.

Unleashed

"I understand you are helping to hold an investigation."

"Not strictly speaking," answered Senator Sorghum. "This investigation has gotten past the place where anybody can hold it!"—Washington Evening Star.

House of Commons Rule

If a new member of the British house of commons wishes to speak for the first time, he must inform his party whips, and also send a note to the speaker. Then, if he rises to make his maiden effort, he is given preference.

First Printed Map

The British museum recently acquired the first printed world map recording the discoveries of Columbus, published in 1504, and showing that his mistaken notion that he had reached Asia was shared by others.

Danger!

Christian thou knowest thou' carriest gunpowder about thee. Desire them that carry fire to keep at a distance. It is a dangerous crisis when a proud heart meets with flattery up.—John Flavel.

Propagation of Pearls

After keeping oysters with pearls in their shells immersed in a solution of lime for a number of weeks, a Japanese scientist reported he found that many smaller pearls had formed.

Shocking Creature

The electric eel, most powerful of electric fishes found in the fresh water of South America, is said to give an electric shock sufficiently great temporarily to paralyze a man.

Rocks That Glow

Rocks on the crest of a mountain in the Bismarck archipelago of Oceania, which scientists believe contain radium, throw off a glow which can be seen for several miles.

Heaviest Above Neck

Phileas of Cos, a poet and grammarian who lived about 350 B. C., was so small that it was said he carried weights in his clothing to keep him from being blown away.

Gossip

Gossip is a sort of smoke that comes from the dirty tobacco pipes of those who diffuse it; it professes nothing but the bad taste of the smoker.—George Eliot.

Word From Bre'r Williams

"You don't get notheres by complainin' dat de world's rollin' down hill; it's better ter be gwine somethin' than standin' still, complainin'!"

Cartoon Ousted King

Louis Philippe was driven from the French throne by Philippon, a cartoonist, who represented the monarch as resembling a pear.

Real Bravery

A man may have sufficient courage to board the lion in his den yet be shy when it comes to facing the cook in her kitchen.

The Irony of It

Teacher—Hector, what can you tell the class about the Iron age?

Hector—I'm a bit rusty on that subject, ma'am.

No Strainers Needed

Buttermilk ought to be much more popular than it is, since mustaches have more generally gone out of fashion.

A Sure Sign

When people say "how young you look," be grateful, although the remark indicates that you're growing old.

Timepieces Are Given
Most Rigorous Tests

Any one may send his watch to the bureau of standards for a test to ascertain whether it qualifies as timepiece of the highest grade, designated as "class A." This privilege is used chiefly by watch manufacturers, who are thereby enabled to furnish each tested timepiece with a government certificate.

To ascertain the accuracy of a timepiece it is placed in a large glass-front refrigerator, equipped with automatic devices that keep the temperature at a fixed point, in which the watch "runs" for stated periods at various degrees of heat and cold. When the regulator has been set, the flow of cold air from the ice chest above the watch chamber is controlled by a thermostatic device, and, when necessary, warm air is introduced from the outside. The three temperatures at which all watches undergoing the test are kept are 45, 70 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit.

To qualify in "class A" a watch must not vary more than four or five seconds from correct time, and, in addition, it must be able to repeat its performance in a variety of positions and under varying conditions. In all there are eleven specifications in the test, some of them involving technical calculations.

Any variance made by the watches under test from correct time is recorded by means of a chronograph.—Washington Star.

Italian Genius Came to
Aid of British Library

The British museum library is the first library of the modern world.

Like many other British institutions, it owes much of its greatness to a foreigner, Anthony Panizzi, a renegade Italian. Born at Modena in 1797, Panizzi became student at Parma, and then joined a revolutionary movement in his native duchy.

The revolution failed and Panizzi fled; first to Switzerland and then across Europe, arriving in a desolate condition in London. He became a teacher of Italian, received an appointment at the library, and came into power as its keeper in the first year of Queen Victoria's reign.

At that time the library, which had been founded in 1753, was languishing for want of intelligent supervision. It contained a valuable collection of some 260,000 books, but the cataloguing and arrangements for reference were bad.

When Panizzi left its service, some thirty years later, it contained 650,000 volumes, housed under a single dome. This dome, which is second only in size to that of St. Peter's, Rome, was one of the many clever ideas of Panizzi, who was altogether a remarkable character. He was knighted some time before his death in 1879.

Not to Be Outdone

It was the last day of school before annual spring vacation and a teacher in the junior high school at Anderson was having little success with a class of pupils whose thoughts were bent more on the vacation than on studies. With the training of a first-rate schoolmistress she felt that all was well with her, but school children are not "fooled" by a teacher.

Just as the last class of the day adjourned, she made this remark to the students:

"I hope you all have a very enjoyable spring vacation, and hope that when you come back you'll be in your right minds."

"Same to you," the children replied in unison.—Indianapolis News.

Fruitful Land

It has been said that there is no place in South Africa where some variety fruit will not grow and thrive. Apples, apricots, avocado pears, bananas, cherries, gooseberries, figs, grapefruit, lemons, limes, pineapples, plums, quinces, melons, olives, oranges and peaches are grown in the Union on a commercial scale.

One of the greatest advantages held by South Africa as a fruit exporting country is that, owing to its geographical position, its products reach the British market in the off season, and may also reach the United States. The trade has been remunerative despite heavy tollage.

Guard Against Poison

There are many schemes for marking poison bottles, but here is one of the safest and best. By the simple means of pasting a strip of sandpaper over the face of bottles containing poison, says Science and Invention, the danger of getting a bottle by mistake, even on account of darkness, is eliminated. Persons grasping the bottle will receive no discomfort, but will get sufficient warning as to its poisonous contents. Most of the body of the bottle should be covered with sandpaper. A small label designating the poison should be pasted somewhere above the sandpaper.

His Hard Luck

"Take a chance on a raffle, will ya?" asked the stranger.

"No, sir," replied Levi. "I never took but one chance on a raffle and I won that time."

"Well, if you are lucky, why don't you take another chance?" asked the stranger.

"Never will I take another chance on a raffle," announced Levi. "The time I took the chance a man raffled off a house, a lot, a horse, a wagon, a cow and a hog. And I won the hog!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Didnt Mix Well

"Miss Curlycue," murmured the office manager to the stenog, "I don't wanna be harsh. Nothing like that, I really don't."

"Let's have the answer," said the damsel nonchalantly. "What's gone wrong now?"

"I just wanna ask you not to write your young man during business hours. Letters are apt to get mixed. Herb & Blurb report that we have sent 'em a shipment of love and kisses instead of the axle grease they ordered."

Mercury Forced From
Ore by Distillation

Probably the largest, exposed deposit of cinnabar, or quicksilver, ore, is that forming the mountain from which the town of Black Butte, Ore., derives its name. There a vein 400 feet wide has been opened for more than a mile along the mountain at a depth of 1,000 feet below the crest. In Europe the chief mines are at Almaden, in Spain, and at Iria, a town 25 miles from Trieste.

The process of obtaining the mercury is called distillation. After being crushed the ore is subjected to intense heat, 1,200 degrees Fahrenheit. When the ore has attained the temperature of 600 degrees, the mercury is driven off in the form of vapor. This vapor is passed into large wooden or brick chambers called "condensers" which are surrounded by water jackets and other devices designed to reduce the temperature. In these chambers the vapor is condensed, the quicksilver resuming a metallic form and being deposited in fine globules on the walls and floors. These globules, as they increase in size, merge and run out in troughs ready to be marketed. The product is shipped in wrought-iron flasks weighing fourteen pounds each and holding seventy-six and one-half pounds of the metal, for which the dealer contracts at the market price.

Any variance made by the watches under test from correct time is recorded by means of a chronograph.—Washington Star.

Ancient Authors Had
Variety of Interests

To prolong the life of man for thousands of years to melt precious stones and pearls and give them desired shape, size and color, to enable a man to fast for six months or more without losing his health and life; to cause new teeth to grow in the place of fallen teeth—such are some of the benefits to mankind claimed at as revealed by an ancient library belonging to Doctor Syed, M. D., Kussin, Jahangir, Hyderbad, head of the Pasteur hall, Pathargat, Hyderbad, says the Scientific American.

This library contains rare and valuable ancient books and manuscripts on palm-leaf leaves, written in almost all the languages of India. Some of them seem to be the works of the hairy Vedas.

In one book is described a kind of wireless telegraphy in which two stone plates are to be prepared and placed at great distance from each other without any wire connection. It is said that communications can be carried thousands of miles by means of these.

Famous London Well

After being hidden and almost forgotten for hundreds of years, the old well from which Clerkenwell takes its name seems to have been rediscovered and laid bare, London Tit-Bits states.

It was called "Clerks' well" because "the parish clerk of London in remote ages annually performed sacred plays in front of it."

What is believed to be the "Clerks' well" was discovered recently under a shop floor in Farringdon road. It was while workmen were pulling down the building that their spades revealed the well.

In the well are the remains of a leaden suction pump, by which the water, it is said, used to be conveyed to the street outside for the use of priors, nuns, clerks and ordinary folk.

Close to the well a fine piece of Roman wall has been unearthed. So substantial is it that it is to be used as part of the foundations of a new building to be erected on the spot.

The Great Mogul

The British territory (India) is divided into six large provinces—Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the Northwest Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burmah—and eight smaller ones, administered by governors, lieutenant governors, chief commissioners and agents to the governor general, the whole under the viceroy, who represents the king-emperor, and has been described as "His Majesty's Greatest Subject." These provinces include what were once the high and puissant kingdoms of the subahdar of Bengal, the nawab of the Carnatic, the peshwa of the Mahrattas, the emperor of Delhi (more commonly known as the Great Mogul), the king of Oudh, the maharajah of the Punjab, the king of Burmah, and the ameer of Sial.—From "Indian Life in Town and Country."

Squatches Scientist

A distinguished astronomer tells of a visit paid by several young women to his observatory.

"I had done my best," he said, "to answer with credit the